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102D CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
102-31

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE

101ST CONGRESS

FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS

APRIL 9, 1991.—Ordered to be printed

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COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

(102d Congress, 1st Session)

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J. JAMES EXON, Nebraska
CARL LEVIN, Michigan
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
JEFF BINGAMAN, New Mexico
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BOB SMITH, New Hampshire

ARNOLD L. PUNARO, *Staff Director*
PATRICK A. TUCKER, *Staff Director for the Minority*

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

(101st Congress, 1st Session)

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(101st Congress, 2d Session)

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DAN COATS, Indiana

ARNOLD L. PUNARO, *Staff Director*
PATRICK A. TUCKER, *Minority Staff Director and Counsel*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, April 9, 1991.

Hon. DAN QUAYLE,
President of the Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Senate Rule XXVI.8(b) requires the submission by March 31 of this year of a report on the activities of the Committee for the previous Congress.

In accordance with the requirements, I am submitting the report of the activities of the Senate Committee on Armed Services during the 101st Congress. This report outlines the most noteworthy legislative and other achievements of our Committee.

Sincerely,

SAM NUNN, *Chairman.*

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JURISDICTION

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, approved Aug. 2, 1946, amended by Public Law 91-510 approved Oct. 26, 1970) in Part I created the standing committees of the Senate and provided that the Committee on Armed Services should consist of 13 Senators; amended by S. Res. 18 of the 82d Congress (1953) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by S. Res. 24 of the 86th Congress (1959) to consist of 17 Senators; amended by S. Res. 11 of the 90th Congress (1967) to consist of 18 Senators; amended by P.L. 91-510 (1970) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by S. Res. 15, of the 92d Congress to consist of 16 Senators; amended by S. Res. 10 of the 93d Congress (1973) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by S. Res. 17 of the 94th Congress (1975) to consist of 16 Senators; further amended by S. Res. 4, and subsequently by S. Res. 82, 95th Congress (1977) to consist of 18 Senators; and further amended by S. Res. 14, 100th Congress (1987) to consist of 20 Senators, and that to said committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials and other matters relating to the following subjects (Rule XXV(c) (1) and (2) of the Standing Rules of the Senate):

(1) 1. Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations.

2. Common defense.

3. Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally.

4. Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone.

5. Military research and development.

6. National security aspects of nuclear energy.

7. Naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska.

8. Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces, including overseas education of civilian and military dependents.

9. Selective service system.

10. Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the common defense policy of the United States, and report thereon from time to time.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

101ST CONGRESS

SAM NUNN, GEORGIA, *Chairman*
*January 4, 1973**

J. JAMES EXON, NEBRASKA
*January 23, 1979**
CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN
*January 23, 1979**
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
*January 3, 1983**
JEFF BINGAMAN, NEW MEXICO
*January 3, 1983**
ALAN J. DIXON, ILLINOIS
*February 9, 1984**
JOHN GLENN, OHIO
*February 21, 1985**
ALBERT GORE, JR., TENNESSEE
*January 6, 1987**
TIMOTHY E. WIRTH, COLORADO
*January 6, 1987**
RICHARD C. SHELBY, ALABAMA
*January 6, 1987**
ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA
*February 2, 1989**

JOHN W. WARNER, VIRGINIA
*January 23, 1979**
STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA
*January 14, 1959**
WILLIAM S. COHEN, MAINE
*January 23, 1979**
PETE WILSON, CALIFORNIA
*January 3, 1983**
JOHN McCAIN, ARIZONA
*January 6, 1987**
MALCOLM WALLOP, WYOMING
*February 2, 1989**
SLADE GORTON, WASHINGTON
*February 2, 1989**
TRENT LOTT, MISSISSIPPI
*February 2, 1989**
DAN COATS, INDIANA
*February 2, 1989**

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* Date of appointment to Senate Committee on Armed Services.

The Senate Committees on Military Affairs, on the Militia, and Naval Affairs were established on December 10, 1816. The Committee on the Militia was merged with the Committee on Military Affairs in 1858 to form the Military Affairs and Militia Committee. However, in 1872 the Committee dropped "Militia" from its name. The Military Affairs and Naval Affairs Committees existed until 1947 when they were combined by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 into a new standing committee, the current Armed Services Committee.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Democratic Members	*Republican Members*
Subcommittee on Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence	
SENATOR EXON, *Chairman*	SENATOR THURMOND, *Ranking*
SENATOR LEVIN	SENATOR COHEN
SENATOR KENNEDY	SENATOR WILSON
SENATOR BINGAMAN	SENATOR WALLOP
SENATOR GLENN	SENATOR GORTON
SENATOR GORE	
Subcommittee on Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense	
SENATOR LEVIN, *Chairman*	SENATOR WILSON, *Ranking*
SENATOR DIXON	SENATOR THURMOND
SENATOR GLENN	SENATOR COHEN
SENATOR WIRTH	SENATOR MCCAIN
SENATOR SHELBY	SENATOR COATS
SENATOR BYRD	
Subcommittee on Projection Forces and Regional Defense	
SENATOR KENNEDY, *Chairman*	SENATOR COHEN, *Ranking*
SENATOR EXON	SENATOR MCCAIN
SENATOR DIXON	SENATOR GORTON
SENATOR GORE	SENATOR LOTT
SENATOR SHELBY	
Subcommittee on Defense Industry and Technology	
SENATOR BINGAMAN, *Chairman*	SENATOR WALLOP, *Ranking*
SENATOR GORE	SENATOR LOTT
SENATOR WIRTH	SENATOR COATS
SENATOR BYRD	
Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability and Support	
SENATOR DIXON, *Chairman*	SENATOR GORTON, *Ranking*
SENATOR LEVIN	SENATOR THURMOND
SENATOR BINGAMAN	SENATOR WALLOP
SENATOR WIRTH	SENATOR COATS
SENATOR SHELBY	
Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel	
SENATOR GLENN, *Chairman*	SENATOR MCCAIN, *Ranking*
SENATOR EXON	SENATOR WILSON
SENATOR KENNEDY	SENATOR LOTT
SENATOR BYRD	

NOTE: Senator Nunn and Senator Warner, as Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Armed Services Committee, serve as ex officio (non-voting) Members of all Subcommittees.

RELATIONSHIP OF ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

History of Section 138, Title 10, United States Code

(Superseding "Section 412")

The jurisdiction of the committee so far as specific annual authorizations are concerned was increased significantly in 1959 by the enactment of section 412(b) of Public Law 86-149 which required annual congressional authorization of appropriations for the procurement of aircraft missiles, and naval vessels. That law was amended and expanded as follows:

In 1962 (Public Law 88-436) to require similar authorization of appropriations for research, development, test, or evaluation associated with aircraft missiles, and naval vessels;

In 1963 (Public Law 88-174) to require similar authorization of appropriations for all research, development, test, or evaluation carried on by the Department of Defense;

In 1965 (Public Law 89-37) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of tracked combat vehicles;

In 1967 (Public Law 90-168) to require annual authorization of the personnel strengths of each of the Selected Reserves of the Reserve components as a prior condition for the appropriation of funds for the pay and allowances for the Reserve components;

In 1969 (Public Law 91-121) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of other weapons to or for the use of any armed force of the United States. (Essentially, heavy, medium, and light artillery, antiaircraft artillery, rifles, machineguns, mortars, small arms weapons, and any crew-fired piece using fixed ammunition);

In 1970 (Public Law 91-441) to require authorization of appropriations to or for the use of the Navy for the procurement of torpedoes and related support equipment; and to require authorization of the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as a condition precedent to the appropriation of funds for this purpose;

In 1972 (Public Law 92-436) to require annual authorization for the average military training student loads for each component of the Armed Forces, and modified the provisions relating to authorization for active duty personnel strength;

In 1973 (Public Law 93-155) to require authorization for end strength civilian employment for each component of the Defense Department in each fiscal year;

In 1975 (Public Law 94-106) to require the annual authorization of military construction of ammunition facilities;

In 1980 (Public Law 96-342) to require the annual authorization of appropriations of funds for the operation and maintenance of

any armed force or the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1981; and

In 1982 (Public Law 97-86) to require the annual authorization of appropriations of funds for procurement of ammunition or other procurement for any armed force or for agencies of the Department of Defense (other than military departments).

Also, in 1973 these enactments were codified by section 803(a) of Public Law 93-155 into the Title 10, United States Code, as section 138. The law today reads as follows:

§ 138. Annual authorization of appropriations and personnel strengths for the armed forces; annual manpower requirements and operations and maintenance reports

(a) No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of any armed force or obligated or expended for—

(1) procurement of aircraft, missiles, or naval vessels;

(2) any research, development, test, or evaluation, or procurement or production related thereto;

(3) procurement of tracked combat vehicles;

(4) procurement of other weapons;

(5) procurement of naval torpedoes and related support equipment;

(6) military construction (as defined in subsection (f)); or

(7) the operation and maintenance of any armed forces or the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments);

(8) procurement of ammunition; or

(9) other procurement by any armed force or by the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments);

unless funds therefor have been specifically authorized by law.

(b)(1) Congress shall authorize the average personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each reserve component of the Armed Forces. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year for the pay and allowances of members of any Reserve component of the Armed Forces unless the personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of that Reserve component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress each year, not later than February 15, a written report concerning the equipment of the National Guard and the Reserve components of the Armed Forces for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Each such report shall include—

(A) recommendations as to the type and quantity of each major item of equipment which should be in the inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces;

(B) the quantity and average age of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be physically available in the inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each Reserve component as of the beginning of each fiscal year covered by the report;

(C) the quantity and cost of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be procured for the Selective Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each Reserve component from commercial sources or to be transferred to each such Selected Reserved from the active-duty components of the Armed Forces; and

(D) the quantity of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be retired, decommissioned, transferred, or otherwise removed from the physical inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each component and the plans for replacement of that equipment.

The report required by this paragraph shall be prepared and expressed in the same format and with the same level of detail as the information presented in the annual Five Year Defense Program Procurement Annex prepared by the Department of Defense.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE DURING THE 101ST CONGRESS (1989 AND 1990)

During the past two years, the Committee continued the overall approach to its work that it began in 1987: a mission-oriented subcommittee structure; biennial budgeting; an emphasis on broad strategy issues; and reduced micro-management of defense activities. The Committee's approach, combined with the hard work of its Members and staff, resulted in major accomplishments during the 101st Congress.

1989 National Security Strategy Hearings

At the beginning of 1987 and 1988, the Committee held two extensive series of hearings on national security strategy and the Intermediate Nuclear Forces or INF Treaty. By the first half of 1989, President Gorbachev's reforms had already dramatically altered the political landscape upon which the United States and its allies formulate NATO's military posture and arms control proposals. In order to better understand the implications of these reforms for U.S. and allied security, the Committee conducted several hearings during the first half of 1989. A total of 22 witnesses testified over the course of eight hearings.

The first group of witnesses to appear before the Committee were retired high-ranking military officers and private experts, including a distinguished scholar from Great Britian, Mr. Christopher Donnelly. Following these private witnesses were the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and senior military officers from the unified combatant commands. By the conclusion of this extensive testimony, the Committee had received a comprehensive, insightful assessment of the significance of President Gorbachev's reforms.

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991

During the first few months of 1989, the new Bush Administration reviewed and extensively changed the defense authorization request for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 that had been prepared by the outgoing Administration. As a result, the beginning of the Committee's formal review of the defense budget request was delayed until May 1989. At that time, the Committee initiated a series of hearings on the amended defense budget request with testimony by Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney and Admiral William Crowe, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Their testimony was followed by appearances before the Committee by other civilian officials of the Defense Department, the chiefs of staff of the military Services, and the Comptroller General of the United States. In addition, when the military officers from the unified commands testified during the national security strategy hearings earlier in 1989, the Committee asked them about their operational deficiencies and the budgetary priorities they had established to

correct those deficiencies. These hearings served the purpose of placing the amended defense budget request in the context of the dramatic security changes that were taking place in the Soviet Union and Europe.

As it has done in previous years, the Armed Services Committee then followed up these overview hearings with detailed staff briefings and subcommittee hearings. In all of its hearings and briefings, the Committee continued to try to focus on broad defense missions and outputs instead of individual line item inputs.

By the time the Committee met to mark-up the defense authorization bill, it had thoroughly reviewed in a total of 44 hearings the President's amended request for fiscal years 1990 and 1991. The full Committee mark-up of the bill required three days from July 12–14, 1989.

As reported by the Armed Services Committee, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 (S. 1352) provided $305.5 billion in budget authority and $299.2 billion in outlays. These were the funding levels agreed to by the President and the congressional leadership in April 1989 and subsequently formalized in the Fiscal Year 1990 Congressional Budget Resolution.

By authorizing funds for *both* fiscal years 1990 and 1991, S. 1352 reflected the Committee's continuing conviction that biennial budgeting will substantially improve the stability of defense programs and the quality of congressional oversight. Unfortunately, the Committee was unable to recommend authorizations for all programs in the second year of the request because of uncertainly over whether the Administration's overall fiscal year 1991 budget met the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit targets. In addition, the April 1989 budget agreement between the Congress and the Administration did not include fiscal year 1991.

The Committee sought to authorize in S. 1352 the maximum amount of programs in fiscal year 1991 by concentrating on stable programs. Through this approach, the Committee recommended authorization for 85 percent of the total requested for fiscal year 1991, or $203 billion.

On July 24, 1989, the Senate began consideration of S. 1352. Over the course of seven days of debate, the Senate considered 96 amendments and conducted 11 roll call votes. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), drug enforcement, and the Special Isotope Separation Plant in Idaho were among the more contentions issues that were considered during the debate on S. 1352.

After the August recess, the Senate-House conference on the defense authorization bill was organized and started with informal meetings on September 8, 1989. As in previous years, reconciling the thousands of funding and policy differences between the Senate and House bills constituted an extremely difficult challenge. About 100 House conferees and 20 Senate conferees worked for almost two months to reach agreement on a conference report. On November 9, 1989, the House passed the conference report (House Report 101–331). The Senate followed with its approval on November 15, and the President signed it into law on November 29 (Public Law 101–189).

1990 National Security Strategy Hearings

The national security strategy hearings that were held by the Armed Services Committee in early 1990 took place in remarkable circumstances. During the second half of 1989, dramatic changes continued to occur within the Soviet Union, some with the effect of producing turmoil in different parts of the country. At the same time, unilateral Soviet military withdrawals from Eastern Europe moved ahead. Democratic changes continued to energize Eastern Europe, and, most remarkably, the Berlin Wall collapsed and West and East Germany raced toward unification.

In Decemer 1989, the Senate Majority Leader contacted Senator Pell, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Seantor Nunn, the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, to ask that the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees conduct hearings on the implications of these changes for our foreign and national security policy. Senator Pell and Senator Nunn readily agreed to the Majority Leader's request, and the two committees coordinated their hearing schedules during the first few months of 1990.

The Armed Services Committee actually opened its hearings on December 12, 1989 with testimony by Defense Department and intelligence community officials on the amount of warning time that would precede a Warsaw Pact attack in Europe. The hearings then resumed in January 1990 and concluded in March. By that time, the Committee had held 14 hearings with 35 witnesses. The witnesses offered a broad range of expertise and perspective. They included senior civilian officials and military officers from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the unified and specified commands, and the intelligence community; three former Secretaries of Defense; three former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and several private experts.

The Committee also received testimony from two panels of witnesses that should be highlighted. On Janaury 25, 1990, four distinguished experts from Japan, Germany, France, and Great Britain presented their perceptions of the Soviet threat. On the following day, a panel of European parliamentarians from the North Atlantic Assembly testified before the Armed Services Committee. By receiving testimony from these foreign experts, the Committee was able to develop insights into the important views of our allies.

The Committee faced a difficult challenge during this extensive series of national security strategy hearings and the defense budget hearings that followed them. The Committee was responsible for determining whether the fiscal year 1991 defense budget and the Five Year Defense Program responded to the changes in the threats to our national security, the political situation in the Soviet Union and Europe, and the U.S. fiscal situation. To make this determination, the Committee asked three broad questions during its review. First, how do the recent changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe affect our national interests, and how have these changes altered the traditional threats to our national security? Second, how should U.S. military strategy be revised in light of these changes in the threat to our national security? Third, how should the defense budget be changed in light of the changes in the

threat and the development of a new strategy? After the conclusion of the Committee's national security strategy hearings in 1990, Senator Nunn outlined his veiws on these questions in a series of four speeches on the Senate floor.

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991

With the national security strategy hearings as a backdrop, the Committee focused its attention on the President's amended budget request for fiscal year 1991 and the Five Year Defense Plan. The fiscal year 1991 defense budget request that the President submitted to the Congress in 1990 represented a greatly revised version of the fiscal year 1991 request that had been proposed as the second year of the original two-year budget request in 1989.

With a few relatively minor differences, the authorization process within the Committee, on the Senate floor, and in the Senate-House conference unfolded in much the same sequence as in 1989. In preparation for the Committee's mark-up, a lengthy series of full Committee and subcommittee hearings and staff briefings were held on the amended defense budget request. This extensive and wide-ranging review, combined with the earlier national security strategy hearings, amounted to 64 hearings with more than 220 witnesses. During this same period, the Committee conducted 10 nomination hearings for senior civilian officials and military officers whose testimony concerned the pending budget request.

One difference between the 1989 and 1990 authorization processes was that the Administration and the congressional leadership were unable to reach a budget summit agreement for fiscal year 1991 until late 1990. In the absence of such an agreement or a Senate-passed Congressional Budget Resolution at the time of the Committee's mark-up, the Committee decided to authorize funding of $289 billion in budget authority. Senator Nunn had recommended this level in a national security strategy speech on April 20, 1990, and this was essentially the level eventually agreed to in the budget summit agreement.

A second difference from 1989 was that the Senate floor debate was completed even more quickly in 1990 than in 1989. The floor debate on S. 2884, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, took only four days as opposed to the seven days that were required to complete the floor debate in 1989. The Senate passed S. 2884 on August 4, 1990.

The Senate-House conference that reconciled the countless diffferences between the Senate and House versions of the fiscal year 1991 defense authorization bill completed its work in much less time than the previous year's conference. In particular, only 16 days elapsed between the beginning and end of the fiscal year 1991 conference; the previous year's conference spanned 56 days. Although the length of the conference was highly compressed, the differences were no less numerous and complex than those in previous conferences. The difficulty of reaching a conference agreement is suggested by some of the issues under consideration: the Strategic Defense Initiative, the MILSTAR satellite system, the B–2 bomber, base closings, and the planned air base at Crotone, Italy. Despite these significant differences, the conferees and staffs worked extremely hard to complete a conference agreement in a

little more than two weeks. The House and Senate passed the conference report (House Report 101-923) on October 24, and October 26, 1990, respectively. The President signed it into law on November 5.

Nominations Considered by the Committee

The 1st session of the 101st Congress coincided with the beginning of the Bush Administration. Therefore, in 1989, the President submitted a large number of nominations to the Senate to fill out the civilian leadership of the Department of Defense. In 1989 alone, the Armed Services Committee considered 41 senior civilian nominations, which is more than the Committee had reviewed in the previous two years. Combined with the 13 civilian nominations considered in 1990, the Committee reviewed a total of 54 senior civilian nominations during the 101st Congress.

All of these nominations were subject to the review procedures that were substantially strengthened during the 100th Congress. Some of the civilian nominations required an especially large amount of time and attention. Over the course of six hearings and meetings in January and February 1989, the Committee closely reviewed the nomination of former Senator John Tower to be Secretary of Defense. On February 23, 1989, the Committee voted to report the nomination unfavorably to the Senate with the recommendation that it not be confirmed. After six days of floor debate, the Senate rejected the nomination by a roll call vote of 53-47.

Another civilian nomination that required a great deal of work by the Committee was that of Mr. Victor Stello, Jr. to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs. The Committee conducted an extensive review of Mr. Stello's qualifications and background and met seven times from November 1989 to January 1990 to consider the nomination. In addition, the Executive Branch had a number of reviews ongoing during this period. On April 24, 1990, the President withdrew the nomination.

In 1990 the Armed Services Committee considered the unprecedented nomination of a foreign national. The Panama Canal Treaty between the United States and Panama provides that the Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission beginning on January 1, 1990 is to be a Panamanian national. In May 1990, the President nominated Mr. Gilberto Guardia Fabrega for this position. On June 21, the Armed Services Committee held a hearing on Mr. Guardia's nomination, and one week later, reported it to the Senate with the recommendation that it be confirmed.

The Congressional Research Service was unable to find a precedent for the Senate providing its advice and consent to the presidential appointment or nomination of a foreign national. Therefore, it was an historic occasion for the Committee and the Senate to consider Mr. Guardia as the first foreign national to be reviewed for confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

During the 101st Congress, the Committee considered a total of 82,534 military nominations. These ranged from a new Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to three new Service Chiefs of Staff to numerous field-grade promotions. Some of these nominations were controversial and demanded especially close scrutiny by the Committee.

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Traditionally the Committee has emphasized that the integrity of the promotion process is essential to the integrity of the officer corps. In the last Congress, the Committee reviewed several matters involving the integrity of the promotion process. After receiving information raising questions about the procedures used for making certain general officer selections in the Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps, the Committee requested the Department of Defense to undertake an investigation. The investigation, which was conducted by the Deputy Inspector General of the Defense Department, confirmed that there were serious irregularities in the promotion selection process. The Committee's actions on this matter are explained in Senate Report 102–1.

In reviewing certain Air Force nominations, the Committee encountered information indicating problems in the implementation of statutory and regulatory promotion procedures. At the request of the Committee, the Department of Defense initiated a comprehensive review of officer promotion practices, which will cover each of the military departments. The Committee will study the results of this review during the 102d Congress.

The Persian Gulf Crisis

The Armed Services Committee played an extremely active role in the Senate's debate on the crisis in the Persian Gulf. Although this issue was more fully developed and debated in this Congress, a summary of the Committee's activities during the previous Congress would not be complete without a description of its work on the Persian Gulf crisis during 1990.

It is a small historical coincidence that Iraq invaded Kuwait just as the Senate began debate on the fiscal year 1991 defense authorization bill. Shortly after the Senate returned from its August recess, the Committee received testimony from Secretary of Defense Cheney, General Colin Powell, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr. Terrence O'Donnell, the General Counsel of the Defense Department. The Committee sought this testimony to review the President's decision to deploy U.S. military forces to the Persian Gulf with the objectives of deterring further Iraqi aggression, defending Saudi Arabia, and enforcing the embargo.

On November 8, the President announced that the level of U.S. forces in the region would be doubled in order to create, in the President's words, "an adequate offensive military option". This fundamental shift in the mission of our military forces raised a number of serious questions. To answer these questions, the Armed Services Committee initiated an important series of hearings. Over the course of five working days, the Committee held eight public hearings and two closed intelligence briefings on several different aspects of U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. Among the 16 witnesses who testified were Dr. James Schlesinger, a former Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Energy, and Director of Central Intelligence; Admiral William Crowe and General David Jones, former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Dr. Henry Kissinger, a former Secretary of State; and several other private experts. On December 3, 1990, the hearings concluded with more testimony by Secretary Cheney and General Powell.

In order to make these hearings available on a wide and timely basis, the Committee staff was directed to prepare them for publication as soon as possible. The mechanical process of assembling, editing, and printing congressional hearings can take almost a year. However, through the diligence and hard work of the Committee staff (especially its staff assistands and printing clerks), the Persian Gulf hearings were printed and available to the public in just one month.

The Armed Services Committee's hearings greatly assisted Congress and the American people in reaching a better understanding of the crisis in the Persian Gulf. They provided a constructive opportunity for a variety of views to be presented and discussed. The Committee was also instrumental in creating the Defense Cooperation Account, which ultimately became the mechanism to pay for a large share of the war's costs.

Review of Navy Investigation into Iowa Explosion

Another significant activity that the Committee undertook during the last Congress was a review of the Navy's investigation into the gun turret explosion aboard the U.S.S. *Iowa*.

On April 19, 1989, 47 naval personnel died in the explosion of the center gun of turret II on board the battleship U.S.S. *Iowa*. Everyone was shocked and deeply saddened by this awful tragedy. The Department of the Navy, with the assistance of the FBI, conducted an investigation into the cause of the explosion. It concluded that Petty Officer Clayton Hartwig, a gunner's mate involved in the operation of the center gun, most probably intentionally caused the explosion in such a way that he hoped it would appear to be an accident.

The Committee wanted to be as certain as possible that the Navy had indentified the true cause of this tragedy so that it would not happen again. Therefore, in four hearings from November 1989 to May 1990, it carefuly reviewed the Navy's investigation in great detail. The Committee also inquired into broader issues related to the manning, training, and maintenence of the U.S.S. *Iowa* and her sister battleships. In the first three of these hearings, the Committee received testimony from the Chief of Naval Operations, the Navy investigating officer, the commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Iowa*, and several FBI investigators.

The final hearing was devoted to important testimony by officials from the General Accounting Office (GAO) and Sandia National Laboratories in Alburquerque, New Mexico. The Committee had asked the GAO to assess the Navy's investigation and conclusions and to address broader battleship issues. Senator Nunn, Senator Warner, and Senator Bingaman had also urged Sandia National Laboratories to assist the General Accounting Office by undertaking an independent technical analysis of the Navy's gun tests.

On May 25, 1990, GAO and Sandia officials testified that the Navy's investigation suffered from significant shortcomings. In particular, Sandia's gun tests, and an initial follow-up test by the Navy itself, demonstrated that the U.S.S. *Iowa* explosion may have been caused by unsafe powder bags and an "over-ram" of the bags during the firing of the 16-inch gun. This finding essentially eviscerated the Navy's conclusion that the explosion resulted from a

wrongful intentional act. The testimony by the General Accounting Office also documented serious deficiencies in the Navy's employment of the battleships, both in terms of officer and enlisted manning and in terms of the training given to the gun crews.

The Armed Services Committee has played an important role in learning the truth about this sad incident. The Committee has made a constructive contribution to the safety of the crews on our battleships.

Other Committee Hearings

Early in the 101st Congress, the Committee held a series of hearings on the nuclear weapons complex. These hearings in February and March 1989 continued the Committee's oversight of the defense-related nuclear facilities and operations of the Department of Energy. The hearings in 1989 focused on the safety, modernization, and requirements of the nuclear weapons complex.

Another issue to which the Committee dedicated substantial time and attention was the closure and realignment of military bases. The Defense Savings Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–456), which the Committee was instrumental in enacting into law, established a commission and a process for the purpose of identifying military installations that should be closed or realigned. During 1989, the Armed Services Committee carefully reviewed the list of bases that had been proposed for closure or realignment and developed the necessary implementing legislation. This effort represented the first time in more than a decade that a significant number of military installations had been closed or realigned.

During 1989 and 1990, the Armed Services Committee exercised oversight over other defense activities by holding hearings in several different areas. These hearings addressed topics such as Operation Just Cause in Panama, defense acquisition policies, the national security implications of nuclear testing agreements, and the treaty on the final German settlement.

During the 101st Congress, the Committee continued to improve its adminsitrative practices and procedures. In particular, the Committee undertook a major initiative to automate the printing of its hearings. Although the precise savings that will be yielded by this change are not yet known, it should result in substantial decreases in our printing costs. These savings would be in addition to those achieved by other printing initiatives in the 100th Congress.

This review should convey a sense of the significant work in which the Armed Services Committee engaged during the 101st Congress. A table displaying numerical measures of the Committee's workload appears at the end of this review. Although these statistics cannot describe the full extent of the Committee's work, they do provide some insight into the Committee's challenging workload.

	101st Congress		Total
	1st Session	2d Session	
DoD authorization:			
Days in markup	3	2	5
Days on floor	7	4	11
Amendments	96	97	193
Rollcall votes	11	20	31
Hours of debate	53	36	89
Hearings/Meetings:			
Full Committee	76	67	143
Strategic Subcommittee	13	12	25
Conventional Subcommittee	4	4	8
Projection Subcommittee	6	6	12
Defense Industry Subcommittee	11	12	23
Readiness Subcommittee	9	7	16
Manpower Subcommittee	5	7	12
Joint Session (Conventional Readiness and Manpower)	1	0	1
Joint Session (Strategic, Conventional and Projection	1	0	1
Joint Session (Strategic and Defense Industry)	0	1	1
Total	126	116	242
Statutory nominations	41	13	54
Military nominations:			
Army	15,312	14,567	29,879
Navy	12,704	11,573	24,277
Marine Corps	2,776	2,786	5,562
Air Force	11,394	11,422	22,816
Total	42,186	40,348	82,534

1989 HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE

[Unless otherwise indicated, all persons listed below personally appeared before committee or subcommittee in open session, and were subsequently approved by the committee]

Date considered by committee	Name	Date confirmed by Senate
Jan. 25, 26, 31; Feb. 1, 22, 23, 1989.	Tower, John Goodwin, of Texas, to be Secretary of Defense. (NOTE: Appeared in both open and closed session and outside witnesses also testified in both open and closed session. Open session hearings printed. On Feb. 23, 1989 the Committee voted to report the nomination unfavorably to the Senate with the recommendation that it not be confirmed. The nomination was reported to the Senate on Feb. 28, 1989, Executive Report 101–1. Senate debate on the nomination occurred on March 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1989. On March 9, 1989 the Senate rejected the nomination by a roll call vote of 47–53).	.....
Mar. 14, 15, 16, 1989.....	Cheney, Richard B., of Wyoming, to be Secretary of Defense. (NOTE: Appeared in both open and closed session. Open session hearings printed. The nomination was reported to the Senate on Mar. 16, 1989, Executive Report 101–3. Senate debate on the nomination occurred on Mar. 17, 1989 and on that date the Senate approved the nomination by a roll call vote of 92–0).	Mar. 17, 1989
Apr. 5, 18, 1989.....	Atwood, Donald J., of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, vice Willian H. Taft IV, resigned. (NOTE: Appeared in both open and closed session). Open session hearing printed.	Apr. 19, 1989
Apr. 19; May 4, 1989.....	Wolfowitz, Paul Dundes, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, vice Fred Charles Ikle, resigned. (NOTE: Appeared in both open and closed session. Open session hearing printed. The nomination was reported to the Senate on May 4, 1989, Executive Report 101–4.).	May 10, 1989
May 3, 11, 1989.....	Garrett, H. Lawrence III, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy, vice William Lockhart Ball III, resigned. (NOTE: The nomination was reported to the Senate on May 11, 1989, Executive Report 101–5.).	May 12, 1989
May 16, 17, 1989.....	Herres, General Robert T., USAF, to be reappointed as Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	May 18, 1989
May 16, 17, 1989.....	Rice, Donald B., of California, to be Secretary of the Air Force, vice Edward C. Aldridge, Jr., resigned. (NOTE: The nomination was reported to the Senate on May 17, 1989, Executive Report 101–6.).	May 18, 1989
May 18, 1989.....	Gribbin, David J. III, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, vice M.D.B. Carlisle, resigned.	May 18, 1989
May 18, 1989.....	Williams, Louis A., of Wyoming, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, vice J. Daniel Howard, resigned.	May 18, 1989
May 18, 1989.....	O'Keefe, Sean Charles, of Virginia, to be Comptroller of the Department of Defense, vice Clyde O. Glaister, resigned.	May 18, 1989
June 22, 1989.....	Hadley, Stephen John, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Policy), vice Ronald F. Lehman, resigned.	June 22, 1989
June 22, 1989.....	Rowen, Henry S., of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), vice Richard Lee Armitage, resigned.	June 22, 1989
July 31; Aug. 3, 1989.....	Stone, Michael P. W., of California, to be Secretary of the Army, vice John O. Marsh, resigned.	Aug. 4, 1989
July 31; Aug. 3, 1989.....	Shannon, John W., of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of the Army, vice Michael P. W. Stone, resigned.	Aug. 4, 1989
Aug. 3, 1989.....	Betti, John A., of Michigan, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, vice Robert B. Costello, resigned.	Aug. 4, 1989
Aug. 3, 1989.....	Howard, J. Daniel, of Tennessee to be Under Secretary of the Navy, vice H. Lawrence Garrett, III, resigned.	Aug. 4, 1989
Sept. 7, 20, 1989.....	Foreman, Anne Newman, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force, vice James F. McGovern, resigned.	Sept. 21, 1989

1989 HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE—Continued

[Unless otherwise indicated, all persons listed below personally appeared before committee or subcommittee in open session, and were subsequently approved by the committee]

Date considered by committee	Name	Date confirmed by Senate
Sept. 7; Nov. 15, 1989	Lopez, Antonio, of Tennessee, to be Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Preparedness Directorate), vice George Woloshyn, resigned.	Nov. 17, 1989
Sept. 8, 20, 1989	Faga, Martin C., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space, vice Tidal W. McCoy, resigned (NOTE: Appeared in both open and closed session. Open session hearing printed.).	Sept. 21, 1989
Sept. 20, 1989	Powell, General Colin L., USA, for appointment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	Sept. 21, 1989
Oct. 6, 17, 1989	Locher, James R. III, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, vice Charles S. Whitehouse, resigned.	Oct. 18, 1989
Oct. 6, 17, 1989	O'Donnell, Terrence, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense, vice Kathleen A. Buck, resigned.	Oct. 18, 1989
Oct. 17, 1989	Case, Edson G., of Maryland, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (New Position).	Oct. 18, 1989
Oct. 17, 1989	Conway, John T., of New York, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (New Position).	Oct. 18, 1989
Oct. 17, 1989	Crawford, John W. Jr., of Maryland, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (New Position).	Oct. 18, 1989
Oct. 17, 1989	Eggenberger, Andrew J., of Montana, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (New Position).	Oct. 18, 1989
Oct. 17, 1989	Kouts, Herbert J. C., of New York, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (New Position).	Oct. 18, 1989
Nov. 7, 15, 1989	Duncan, Robert C., of the District of Columbia, to be Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense, vice John E. Krings, resigned.	Nov. 17, 1989
Nov. 7, 15, 1989	Andrews, Duane P., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command Control Communications, and Intelligence), vice Gordon A. Smith, resigned.	Nov. 17, 1989
Nov. 7, 17, 1989	McCormack, Robert C., of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Financial Management, vice Robert H. Conn, resigned.	Nov. 19, 1989
Nov. 7, 15, 1989	Donley, Michael B., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Financial Management (New Position).	Nov. 17, 1989
Nov. 7, 15, 1989	Livingstone, Susan M., of Montana, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Logistics, vice John W. Shannon.	Nov. 17, 1989
Nov. 7, 15, 1989	Peterson, Ann C., of Illinois, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Air Force (New Position).	Nov. 17, 1989
Nov. 7, 15, 1989	King, Craig S., of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Navy, vice Lawrence L. Lamade, resigned.	Nov. 17, 1989
Nov. 9, 15, 1989	Jehn, Christopher, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management and Personnel, vice Grant S. Green, Jr., resigned.	Nov. 17, 1989
Nov. 9, 15, 1989	Wincup, G. Kim, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, vice Delbert L. Spurlock, Jr., resigned.	Nov. 17, 1989
Nov. 9, 15, 1989	Pope, Barbara Spyridon, of Mississippi, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, vice Kenneth P. Bergquist, resigned.	Nov. 20, 1989
Nov. 15, 16, 17, 20; Dec 19, 1989; Jan. 25, 31, 1990.	Stello, Victor, Jr., of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs, vice Sylvester R. Foley, Jr., resigned. (NOTE: Outside witnesses also testified. On Nov. 17, 1989 the Committee met in closed session to discuss matters related to this nomination. On Nov. 20, 1989 the Committee met in open session to discuss the nomination. On Jan. 25 and 31, 1990 the Committee met in closed session to discuss the nomination. On Apr. 24, 1990 the President withdrew the nomination from further consideration. Open session hearings printed.).	.....
Nov. 17, 1989	McMillan, Robert R., of New York, to be a Member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission, vice Richard N. Holwill, resigned. (NOTE: Nominee did not appear before the Committee).	Nov. 19, 1989

1989 HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE—Continued

[Unless otherwise indicated, all persons listed below personally appeared before committee or subcommittee in open session, and were subsequently approved by the committee]

Date considered by committee	Name	Date confirmed by Senate
Nov. 20, 1989	Crawford, Susan, J., of Maryland, to be Inspector General of the Department of Defense, vice June Gibbs Brown, resigned. (NOTE: By unanimous consent of Nov. 21, 1989 the nomination, once reported by the Armed Services Committee, was referred to the Government Affairs Committee for a period not to exceed 20 days. Also on Nov. 21, 1989 by unanimous consent the Governmental Affairs Committee was discharged from further consideration of the nomination).	Nov. 21, 1989
Nov. 20, 1989	Cooper, Jerome G., of Alabama, to be Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, vice Karen R. Keesling, resigned.	Nov. 21, 1989

1990 HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

[Unless otherwise indicated, all persons listed below personally appeared before committee or subcommittee in open session, and were subsequently approved by the committee.]

Date considered by committee	Name	Date confirmed by Senate
Feb. 21, 27, 1990	Brook, Douglas Alan, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), vice Ken Kramer, resigned.	Feb. 28, 1990
Feb. 21, 27, 1990	Conver, Stephen Kay, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition), vice Jay Raymond Sculley, resigned.	Feb. 28, 1990
Feb. 21, 27, 1990	Haynes, William J., II, of North Carolina, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Army (New Position—P.L. 100–456).	Feb. 28, 1990
Feb. 21, 27, 1990	Mendez, Enrique, Jr., of Puerto Rico, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), vice William E. Mayer, resigned.	Feb. 28, 1990
Feb. 21, 27, 1990	McMillan, Colin Riley, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics), vice Jack Katzen, resigned.	Feb. 28, 1990
Feb. 22, 27, 1990	Jeremiah, Admiral David E., USN, to be Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Feb. 28, 1990
Mar. 6, 8, 1990	Yockey, Donald Jay, of California, to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, vice Milton L. Lohn, resigned.	Mar. 9, 1990
Mar. 6, 8, 1990	Herzfeld, Charles M., of New Jersey, to be Director of Research and Engineering, vice Robert Clifton Duncan, resigned.	Mar. 9, 1990
Mar. 6, 8, 1990	Cann, Gerald A., of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition, vice Thomas F. Faught, Jr., resigned.	Mar. 9, 1990
Mar. 6, 8, 1990	Schafer, Jacqueline E., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Environment, vice Everett Pyatt, resigned.	Mar. 9, 1990
May 22; June 21, 1990	Stiner, Lieutenant General Carl W., USA, to be general and Commander in Chief, United States Special Operations Command (NOTE: Appeared in both open and closed sessions. Open session hearing printed).	June 22, 1990
June 14, 21, 1990	Kelso, Admiral Frank B., II, USN, to be reappointed in the grade of admiral and to be Chief of Naval Operations.	June 22, 1990
June 14, 21, 1990	Dugan, General Michael J., USAF, to be Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force.	June 22, 1990
June 21, 28, 1990	Guardia, Gilberto Fabrega, a citizen of the Republic of Panama, to be Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, vice Dennis P. McAuliffe. (NOTE: The nomination was reported to the Senate on June 28, 1990, Executive Report 101–22.).	Sept. 10, 1990
Sept. 25, 1990	Harding, George Tryon, IV, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring May 1, 1995 (Reappointment) (NOTE: Nominee did not appear).	Sept. 27, 1990
Sept. 25, 1990	Avery, Clarence S. Avery, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 1995, vice Ann S. Peterson, term expired (NOTE: Nominee did not appear).	Sept. 27, 1990
Sept. 25, 1990	Pal, Gopal Sivaraj, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 1995, vice M. Robert Hill, Jr., term expired (NOTE: Nominee did not appear).	Sept. 27, 1990
Sept. 28; Oct. 5, 1990	Claytor, Richard A., of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs, vice Sylvester R. Foley, Jr., resigned.	Oct. 10, 1990
Oct. 24, 27, 1990	McPeak, General Merrill A., USAF, to be general and to be Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.	Oct. 27, 1990
Oct. 27, 1990	Dugan, General Michael J., USAF, to be general on the retired list (NOTE: Nominee did not appear. The nomination was reported to the Senate on Oct. 27, 1990, Executive Report 101–35.).	Oct. 27, 1990

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMED FORCES

The Committee considered nominations for promotions in the armed services. Nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for confirmation resulted in the following:

First Session

January 3 through November 22, 1989

Air Force, totaling 11,421, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	11,394
Unconfirmed	27
Army, totaling 17,754, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	15,312
Unconfirmed	2,441
Failed at sine die adjournment	1
Navy nominations, totaling 12,908, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	12,704
Unconfirmed	204
Marine Corps nominations, totaling 2,787, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	2,776
Unconfirmed	11

Second Session

January 23 through October 28, 1990

Air Force nominations, totaling 13,373 (and 27 nominations carried over from the first session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	11,422
Unconfirmed	1,977
Withdrawn	1
Army nominations, totaling 15,052 (and 2,441 nominations carried over from the first session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	14,567
Unconfirmed	2,924
Withdrawn	2
Navy nominations, totaling 11,370 (and 204 nominations carried over from the first session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	11,573
Unconfirmed	1
Marine Corps nominations, totaling 2,775 (and 11 nominations carried over from the first session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	2,786

INVESTIGATIONS, HEARINGS, AND OTHER MATTERS NOT DIRECTLY PERTAINING TO LEGISLATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

(Date of Hearing and Person or Subject)

January 25, 1989

Committee met to discuss issues and procedures related to the nomination of John G. Tower to be Secretary of Defense. Closed; not printed.

February 2, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on Safety Issues at the Savannah River Reactors. Open. Printed.

February 2, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the modernization of the nuclear weapons complex. Open. Printed.

February 22, 1989

Committee met to discuss the nomination of John G. Tower to be Secretary of Defense. Closed; not printed.

February 23, 1989

Committee met to discuss the nomination of John G. Tower to be Secretary of Defense. Closed; not printed.

March 2, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on nuclear materials requirements by the Nuclear Weapons Council. Closed. Printed with security deletions.

March 14, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the Base Realignments and Closures Report. Open. Printed.

March 15, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the recommendations of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission. Open. Printed.

March 16, 1989

Committee met to discuss the Committee's recommendations to the Senate Budget Committee for levels of defense spending for Fiscal Years 1990 through 1992. Open; not printed.

April 5, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the implications of the Gorbachev reforms for U.S. security. Open. Printed.

April 6, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the negotiations on conventional forces in Europe. Open. Printed.

April 11, 1989

Committee met to continue to receive testimony on the implications of the Gorbachev reforms for U.S. and Allied security. Open. Printed.

April 14, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on developments in the international security environment and their implications for U.S. security requirements. Open and closed. Printed with security deletions.

April 18, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the military strategy and operational requirements for NATO defense and rapid reinforcement. Open. Printed.

April 19, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the military strategy and operational requirements of the maritime oriented unified commands and U.S. Forces, Korea. Open. Printed.

April 20, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the military strategy and operational requirements of the unified commands oriented to Third World defense and unconventional warfare. Open and closed. Printed with security deletions.

June 1, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the recent U.S. proposal on conventional arms control in Europe and its implications for NATO security. Open. Printed.

July 21, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the operational requirements for the B–2 bomber and a report on the initial B–2 flight and the subsequent testing program. Open. Printed.

July 24, 1989

Committee met to receive a briefing on the military situation in North Korea. Closed; not printed.

Sept. 20, 21, 1989

Committee met to discuss meeting the budget authority and outlay targets in the Budget Resolution and the Fiscal Year 1990 Department of Defense Appropriations Bill. Closed; not printed.

October 6, 1989

Committee met jointly with the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to receive testimony on the recent situation in Panama. Closed. Printed with security deletions.

October 17, 1989

Committee met to receive testimony on the recent situation in Panama. Closed. Printed with security deletions.

November 16, 1989

Committee met to review the Department of the Navy's investigation into the gun turrent explosion aboard the USS IOWA. Open. Printed.

November 17, 1989

Committee met to discuss issues related to the nomination of Victor Stello, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs. Closed; not printed.

November 20, 1989

Committee met to discuss the nomination of Victor Stello, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs. Open. Printed.

December 11, 1989

Committee met to continue to review the Department of the Navy's investigation into the gun turrent explosion aboard the USS IOWA (morning and afternoon sessions). Open. Printed.

December 12, 1989

Committee met to review recent studies of warning time in Europe and the process by which the Defense Department revises threat estimates, defense strategy and budgets. Open. Printed.

December 22, 1989

Committee met to receive a briefing on recent events in Panama from Department of Defense officials. Closed. Printed with security deletions.

January 23, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the changing nature of the threat facing the United States and its allies. Open and closed. Printed with security deletions.

January 24, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on changes in the Soviet threat. Open. Printed.

January 25, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on allied perceptions on the Soviet threat. Open. Printed.

January 25, 1990

Committee met to discuss the nomination of Victor Stello, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs. Closed; not printed.

January 26, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony from the Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation of the North Atlantic Assembly. Open. Printed.

January 30, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the implications of changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for western security. Open. Printed.

January 31, 1990

Committee met to discuss the nomination of Victor Stello, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs. Closed; not printed.

February 2, 1990

Committee met to continue to receive testimony on the implications of changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for western security. Open. Printed.

February 6, 1990

Committee met to continue to receive testimony on the implications of changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for western security. Open. Printed.

February 7, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the military strategy and operational requirements for NATO defense. Open. Printed.

February 8, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the military strategy and operational requirements of the commands oriented to Pacific defense. Open. Printed.

February 8, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the military strategy and operational requirements of the unified commands oriented to Third World defense and unconventional warfare. Open.

February 21, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the military strategy and operational requirements for rapid reinforcement and associated transportation requirements. Open. Printed.

February 22, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the implications of changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for western security. Open. Printed.

March 1, 1990

Committee met to discuss the issue of unauthorized appropriations for Fiscal Year 1990. Closed; not printed.

March 7, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on operational requirements and military strategies for strategic forces. Open. Printed.

March 8, 1990

Committee met to discuss and act on certain unauthorized appropriations for Fiscal Year 1990; certain pending reprogramming requests; the Committee's recommendations to the Budget Committee; and on certain pending civilian and military nominations. Closed; not printed.

April 5, 1990

Committee met to discuss and act on the issue of unauthorized appropriations, issues related to the Fiscal Year 1990 supplemental, and the military personnel reprogramming request. Closed; not printed.

April 19, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the President's report on the U.S. military presence in East Asia. Open. Printed.

May 22, 1990

Committee met to receive a briefing on the supplemental appropriations conference; to review and decide on alternative sources for the manpower personnel reprogramming; and to consider a CHAMPUS reprogramming. Closed; not printed.

May 24, 1990

Committee met to consider certain pending military nominations and to discuss the manpower personnel reprogramming. Closed; not printed.

May 25, 1990

Committee met to continue to review the Department of the Navy's investigation into the gun turret explosion aboard the USS IOWA. Open. Printed.

June 26, 1990

Committee met to receive a classified briefing from the Central Intelligence Agency on the Soviet Union. Closed; not printed.

September 11, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the situation in the Persian Gulf region. Open. Printed.

September 13, 1990

Committee met to continue to receive testimony on the situation in the Persian Gulf region. Closed and open. Closed portion not printed.

September 17, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the national security implications of nuclear testing agreements. Open. Printed.

September 18, 1990

Committee met informally with His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan, Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, on the situtation in the Persian Gulf region. Closed; not recorded.

October 4, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the implications of the Treaty on Final German Settlement for NATO strategy and the U.S. military presence in Europe. Open and closed. Closed portion not printed.

October 11, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on the B–2 bomber program and B–2 contract management. Open. Printed.

November 27, 1990

Committee met to receive testimony on U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf region. Open. Printed.

November 27, 1990

Committee met to receive a briefing from the intelligence community on the Persian Gulf. Closed; not printed.

November 28, 1990

Committee met to continue to receive testimony on U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. Open. (Committee met in both the morning and afternoon.) Printed.

November 28, 1990

Committee met to receive a briefing on Iraqi nuclear issues. Closed; not printed.

November 29, 1990

Committee met to continue to receive testimony on U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. Open. Printed.

November 29, 1990

Committee met to continue to receive testimony on U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf, focusing on the impact of the United Nations' economic sanctions and on regional issues. Open. Printed.

November 30, 1990

Committee met to continue to receive testimony on U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf and to focus on the Iraqi nuclear program. Open. Printed.

December 3, 1990

Committee met to continue to receive testimony on U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. Open. Printed.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE STAFF

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Robert G. Bell, *Professional Staff Member*
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George W. Lauffer, *Professional Staff Member*
David S. Lyles, *Professional Staff Member*
John E. Mansfield, *Professional Staff Member*
John N. McConnell, *System Manager*
Thomas K. McConnell, *Professional Staff Member*
Michael J. McCord, *Professional Staff Member*
Frederick F.Y. Pang, *Professional Staff Member*
Cindy Pearson, *Staff Assistant*
Debra A. Rice, *Staff Assistant*
Durwood W. Ringo, Jr., *Professional Staff Member*
Mark B. Robinson, *Professional Staff Member*
Daniel G. Sakura, *Research Assistant*
Ann Elise Sauer, *Professional Staff Member*
William H. Smith, *Professional Staff Member*
Patrick A. Tucker, *Minority Staff Director and Counsel*
Mickie Jan Wise, *Staff Assistant*

Appointments: Kelli J. Corts (nee Pronovost) appointed January 11, 1989; W. Scott Maxwell appointed January 24, 1989; Daniel G. Sakura appointed February 1, 1989; Durwood W. Ringo, Jr. appointed February 6, 1989; Richard D. DeBobes appointed March 9, 1989; George W. Lauffer appointed March 20, 1989; Richard E. Combs, Jr. appointed April 3, 1989; William H. Smith appointed April 10, 1989; Lisa H. Kettlewell (nee Hastey) appointed April 24, 1989; Julie W. Kemp appointed May 17, 1989; John E. Mansfield appointed June 1, 1989; Claire M. Kelly appointed June 6, 1989; Madelyn R. Creedon appointed February 20, 1990; Creighton Greene appointed March 5, 1990; and Douglas George appointed July 16, 1990.

Resignations: Colleen M. Getz, Professional Staff Member, resigned January 11, 1989; Daniel J. Wildfong, Professional Staff Member, resigned January 15, 1989; James R. Locher III, Professional Staff Member, resigned May 24, 1989; Robert F. Bott, Professional Staff Member, resigned May 31, 1989; Tiffany E. Berger, Staff Assistant, resigned June 2, 1989; Patricia L. Watson, Professional Staff Member, resigned July 15, 1989; Norman G. Mosher, Professional Staff Member, resigned April 15, 1990; Sherri Wasserman Goodman, Professional Staff Member, resigned May 1, 1990; Inga B. Schoonover, Special Assistant, resigned September 7, 1990; Lori M. Jackson, Security Control Officer, resigned November 30, 1990; and Melissa A. Ramsey, Staff Assistant, resigned December 31, 1990.

Title changes: Patrick A. Tucker from Minority Counsel to Minority Staff Director and Counsel, effective January 3, 1989; Melissa A. Ramsey from Receptionist to Staff Assistant, effective May 17, 1989; Lucia M. Chavez from Security Control Officer to Research Assistant, effective March 1, 1990; Lori M. Jackson from Staff Assistant to Security Control Officer, effective June 29, 1990; Claire M. Kelly from Staff Assistant to Special Assistant, effective September 16, 1990; and Julie W. Kemp from Receptionist to Staff Assistant, effective December 1, 1990.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE RULES OF PROCEDURE

(Adopted February 23, 1989)

1. *Regular Meeting Day and Time.* The regular meeting day of the committee shall be each Thursday at 10:00 a.m., unless the committee or the chairman directs otherwise.

2. *Additional Meetings.* The chairman may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

3. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the committee may be called by a majority of the members of the committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

4. *Open Meetings.* Each meeting of the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by the committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen (14) calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated below in clauses (a) through (f) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(a) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(c) will tend to charge an individual with a crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(d) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(e) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(1) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(2) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial

or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(f) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

5. *Presiding Officer.* The chairman shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the committee except that in his absence the ranking majority member present at the meeting or hearing shall preside unless by majority vote the committee provides otherwise.

6. *Quorum.* (a) A majority of the members of the committee are required to be actually present to report a matter or measure from the committee.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (c), and other than for the conduct of hearings, seven members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as may be considered by the committee.

(c) Three members of the committee, one of whom shall be a member of the minority party, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the full committee.

(d) Proxy votes may not be considered for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

7. *Proxy Voting.* Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee. The vote by proxy of any member of the committee may be counted for the purpose of reporting any measure or matter to the Senate if the absent member casting such vote has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he be so recorded.

8. *Announcement of Votes.* The results of all rollcall votes taken in any meeting of the committee on any measure, or amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report, unless previously announced by the committee. The announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee who was present at such meeting. The chairman may hold open a rollcall vote on any measure or matter which is before the committee until no later than midnight of the day on which the committee votes on such measure or matter.

9. *Subpoenas.* Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses and for the production of memoranda, documents, records, and the like may be issued by the chairman or any other member designated by him, but only when authorized by a majority of the members of the committee. The subpoena shall briefly state the matter to which the witness is expected to testify or the documents to be produced.

10. *Hearings.* (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the committee or subcommittee determines that good cause exists for beginning such hearings at an earlier time.

(b) Hearings may be initiated only by the specified authorization of the committee or subcommittee.

(c) Hearings shall be held only in the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized to be held elsewhere by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee conducting such hearings.

(d) Witnesses appearing before the committee shall file with the clerk of the committee a written statement of his proposed testimony at least 24 hours not including weekends or holidays prior to a hearing at which he is to appear unless the chairman and the ranking minority member determines that there is good cause for the failure of the witness to file such a statement.

(e) Confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented in a closed hearing of the committee or subcommittee or any report of the proceedings of such hearing shall not be made public in whole or in part or by way of summary unless authorized by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee.

(f) Any witness summoned to give testimony or evidence at a public or closed hearing of the committee or subcommittee may be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing who shall be permitted at all times during such hearing to advise such witness of his legal rights.

(g) Witnesses providing unsworn testimony to the committee may be given a transcript of such testimony for the purpose of making minor grammatical corrections. Such witnesses will not, however, be permitted to alter the substance of their testimony. Any question involving such corrections shall be decided by the chairman.

11. *Nominations.* Unless otherwise ordered by the committee, nominations referred to the committee shall be held for at least seven (7) days before being voted on by the committee. Each member of the committee shall be furnished a copy of all nominations referred to the committee.

12. *Real Property Transactions.* Each member of the committee shall be furnished with a copy of the proposals of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, submitted pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2662 and with a copy of the proposals of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. App. 2285, regarding the proposed acquisition or disposition of property of an estimated price or rental of more than $50,000. Any member of the committee objecting to or requesting information on a proposed acquisition or disposal shall communicate his objection or request to the chairman of the committee within thirty (30) days from the date of submission.

13. *Legislative Calendar.* (a) The clerk of the committee shall keep a printed calendar for the information of each committee member showing the bills introduced and referred to the committee and the status of such bills. Such calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes in such bills, the current status thereof, and new bills introduced and referred to the committee. A copy of each new revision shall be furnished to each member of the committee.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered, measures referred to the committee shall be referred by the clerk of the committee to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

14. Except as otherwise specified herein, the Standing Rules of the Senate shall govern the actions of the committee. Each subcom-

mittee of the committee is part of the committee, and is therefore subject to the committee's rules so far as applicable.

15. *Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.* Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

PUBLICATIONS

Hearings

1. Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991. Hearings on S. 1085:

Part 1: U.S. Military Posture and Budget Overview. May 3, 4, 10; June 15, 1989; pages 1–415.

Part 2: DOE Defense Programs; Balanced Technology Initiative; DOD University Research Program; ICBM Modernization. May 17; June 14, 20, 21, 1989; pages 1–317.

Part 3: Readiness, Sustainability, and Support. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability and Support.) May 8, 12, 18, 31: June 8, 1989; pages 1–674.

Part 4: Projection Forces and Regional Defense. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Projection Forces and Regional Defense.) March 10; April 20; May 2, 15; June 5, 1989; pages 1–311.

Part 5: Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense.) May 4; June 6, 1989. Joint Hearing—Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense; Readiness, Sustainability, and Support; and Manpower and Personnel Subcommittees. May 16, 1989. Pages 1–248.

Part 6: Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence.) March 6; May 10, 31; June 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1989; pages 1–584.

Part 7: Defense Industry and Technology. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Defense Industry and Technology.) March 17; May 11, 16, 17, 31; June 2, 1989; pages 1–801.

Part 8: Manpower and Personnel. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) May 11; June 5, 9, 1989; pages 1–641.

2. Base Realignment and Closure. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability and Support.) March 14, 15; April 4, 11, 12, 1989; pages 1–388.

3. Safety, Modernization, and Environmental Cleanup of the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Complex. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence.) February 2; March 2; April 6, 7, 1989; pages 1–429.

4. Aviation Career Improvement Act. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel on S. 653.) April 12, 1989; pages 1–87.

5. Ballistic and Cruise Missile Proliferation in the Third World. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Defense Industry and Technology.) May 2, 1989; pages 1–85.

6. International Security Environment (Strategy). April 5, 6, 11, 14, 18, 19, 20; June 1, 1989; pages 1–902.

7. Implications of the FS-X Aircraft Agreement Between the United States and Japan. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Defense Industry and Technology.) March 10; May 9, 1989; pages 1-189.

8. Testing and Operational Requirements for the B-2 Bomber. July 21, 1989; pages 1-64.

9. Impact of a Sequester on the Department of Defense in Fiscal Year 1990 and Fiscal Year 1991. November 8, 1989; pages 1-50.

10. The Future of the U.S. Semiconductor Industry and the Impact on Defense. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Defense Industry and Technology.) November 29, 1989; pages 1-130.

11. 1989 Events in Panama. (Joint Hearings before the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence.) October 6, 17; December 22, 1989; pages 1-151.

12. Review of the Department of the Navy's Investigation into the Gun Turret Explosion Aboard the U.S.S. Iowa. November 16; December 11, 1989; May 25, 1990; pages 1-336.

13. Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1991. Hearings on S. 2884:

Part 1: U.S. Military Posture; Budget Overview; DOD Operations; Major Aircraft Review; DOE Activities; Utilization of Reserve Forces; DOD Acquisition Process; Defense Build-Down Strategies. February 1, 27, 28; March 1; April 26; May 1, 10, 17, 24, 1990; pages 1-1286.

Part 2: Readiness, Sustainability and Support. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability and Support.) March 7, 22, 26; April 4, 19, 20, 1990; pages 1-767.

Part 3: Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense.) April 25, 27; May 2, 1990; pages 1-198.

Part 4: Projection Forces and Regional Defense. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Projection Forces and Regional Defense.) May 22; June 12, 19, 1990; pages 1-364.

Part 5: Manpower and Personnel. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) March 5, 21; April 4, 18; May 15; June 20, 1990; pages 1-885.

Part 6: Defense Industry and Technology. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Defense Industry and Technology.) March 28; April 2, 24, 30; May 4, 7, 14, 21, 23; June 12, 13, 1990; pages 1-1483.

Part 7: Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence.) April 5; May 3, 9, 24; June 6, 20, 1990; pages 1-523.

14. Threat Assessment; Military Strategy; and Operational Requirements. December 12, 1989; January 23, 24, 25, 26, 30; February 2, 6, 7, 8, 21, 22; March 7, 1990; pages 1-943.

15. Lessons Learned From Recent Procurement Fraud Investigations. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Defense Industry and Technology.) March 21, 1990; pages 1-141.

16. Plans, Progress, and Experience to Date of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence.) March 28, 1990; pages 1-56.

17. The President's Report on the U.S. Military Presence in East Asia. April 19, 1990; pages 1-87.

18. Approaches to Naval Arms Control. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Projection Forces and Regional Defense.) May 8, 11, 1990; pages 1-111.

19. National Security Implications of Nuclear Testing Agreements. September 17, 1990; pages 1-77.

20. Crisis in the Persian Gulf: U.S. Policy Options and Implications. September 11, 13; November 27, 28, 29, 30; December 3, 1990; pages 1-765.

21. Implications of Treaty on Final German Settlement for NATO Strategy and U.S. Military Presence in Europe. October 4, 1990; pages 1-44.

22. B-2 Bomber Program and B-2 Contract Management. October 11, 1990; pages 1-53.

Hearings on Nominations

23. Nominations of John G. Tower to be Secretary of Defense. January 25, 26, 31; February 1, 23, 1989; pages 1-553.

24. Nominations before the Senate Armed Services Committee, First Session, 101st Congress, March 14, 16; April 5, 18, 19; May 3, 4, 16, 18; June 22; July 31; August 3; September 7, 8, 20; October 6, 17; November 7, 9, 20, 1989; pages 1-1014:

Richard B. Cheney (March 14 and 16); Donald J. Atwood (April 5 and 18); Paul D. Wolfowitz (April 19 and May 4); H. Lawrence Garrett III (May 3); Gen. Robert T. Herres (May 16); Donald B. Rice (May 16); David J. Gribbin III (May 18); Louis A. Williams (May 18); Sean O'Keefe (May 18); Stephen J. Hadley (June 22); Henry S. Rowen (June 22); Michael P.W. Stone (July 31); John W. Shannon (July 31); John A. Betti (August 3); J. Daniel Howard (August 3); Anne Newman Foreman (September 7); Antonio Lopez (September 7); Martin C. Faga (September 8); Gen. Colin L. Powell (September 20); James R. Locher (October 6); Terrence O'Donnell (October 6); Edson G. Case (October 17); John T. Conway (October 17); John W. Crawford (October 17); Andrew J. Eggenberger (October 17); Herbert J.C. Kouts (October 17); Robert C. Duncan (November 7); Duane P. Andrews (November 7); Robert C. McCormack (November 7); Michael B. Donley (November 7); Susan M. Livingstone (November 7); Ann C. Petersen (November 7); Craig S. King (November 7); Christopher Jehn (November 7); G. Kim Wincup (November 9); Barbara S. Pope (November 9); Susan J. Crawford (November 20); Jerome G. Cooper (November 20)

25. Nomination of Victor Stello, Jr., to be the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs. November 15, 16, 20; December 19, 1989; pages 1-1459.

26. Nominations before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Second Session, 101st Congress. February 21, 22; March 6; May 22; June 14, 21; September 28; October 24, 1990; pages 1-574.

Douglas A. Brook (February 21); Stephen K. Conver (February 21); William J. Haynes (February 21); Enrique Mendez, Jr. (February 21); Colin R. McMillan (February 21); Adm. David E. Jeremiah (February 22); Donald J. Yockey (March 6); Charles M. Hertzfeld (March 6); Gerald A. Cann (March 6);

Jacqueline E. Schafer (March 6); Lt. Gen. Carl W. Stiner (May 22 and June 21); Adm. Frank B. Kelso, II (June 14 and 21); Gen. Michael J. Dugan (June 14 and 21); Gilberto Guardia Fabrega (June 21); Richard A. Claytor (September 28); Gen. Merrill A. McPeak (October 24)

Reports

101-11	Report on the Activities of the Committee on Armed Services, 100th Congress, April 4, 1989; 46 pages.
101-81	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, 101st Congress, First Session, July 19, 1989; 297 pages.
101-151	Authorizing Appropriations for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, for Intelligence Activities of the U.S. Government, the Intelligence Community Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System (CIARDS), and for other purposes, September 29, 1989; 3 pages.
101-384	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, 101st Congress, Second Session, July 20, 1990; 373 pages.
101-394	Authorizing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1991 for Intelligence Activities of the United States Government, the Intelligence Community Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, July 26, 1990; 2 pages.
101-480	Authorizing Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1990 for the Department of Defense, to Authorize the Secretary of Defense to Accept Property, Services, and Supplies for Use by the Armed Forces of the United States, to Provide Certain Benefits for Members of the Armed Forces Performing Service in Connection with Operation Desert Shield, and for other purposes, September 28, 1990; 16 pages.

Reports on Nominations

101-1	Consideration of the Honorable John G. Tower to be Secretary of Defense, February 28, 1989, 35 pages.
101-3	Consideration of the Honorable Richard B. Cheney to be Secretary of Defense, March 16, 1989, 22 pages.
101-4	Consideration of the Honorable Paul D. Wolfowitz to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, May 4, 1989, 5 pages.

Reports on Nominations—Continued

101-5	Consideration of the Honorable H. Lawrence Garrett III, to be Secretary of the Navy, May 11, 1989, 5 pages.
101-6	Consideration of Dr. Donald B. Rice to be Secretary of the Air Force, May 17, 1989, 6 pages.
101-22	Consideration of Gilberto Guardia Fabrega to be Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, June 28, 1990, 10 pages.
101-35	Nomination of General Michael J. Dugan, U.S. Air Force, to be General on the Retired List, October 27, 1990, 6 pages.

INFORMATION RE APPOINTMENT OF BOARDS OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES

Public Law 816 of the 80th Congress provides a uniform procedure for the appointment of members of the Boards of Visitors of the Military and Naval Academies, and provides that there shall be appointed on or before the last day of every year Boards of Visitors to each of the Academies to be constituted as follows:

Senate:

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee or his designee.
* 1 Senator.
* 2 members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.
* (*To be appointed by the Vice President*)

House:

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee or his designee.
** 2 Congressmen.
** 2 members of the House Appropriations Committee.
** (*To be appointed by the Speaker of the House*)

Presidential:

Six persons, to serve for a 3-year term, 2 new members appointed each year. Each Board to visit respective Academy once annually.

Boards of Visitors to the Military Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 4355(q).)

1989.—Shelby (Armed Services), Reid (Appropriations), D'Amato (Appropriations), Burns (at large)

1990.—Shelby (Armed Services), Reid (Appropriations), D'Amato (Appropriations), Burns (at large)

Naval Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 6968(a).)

1989.—McCain (Armed Services), Hatfield (Appropriations), Mikulski (Appropriations), Sarbanes (at large)

1990.—McCain (Armed Services), Hatfield (Appropriations), Mikulski (Appropriations), Sarbanes (at large)

Air Force Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 9355(a).)

1989.—Wirth (Armed Services), Cochran (Appropriations), Grassley (Appropriations), DeConcini (at large)

1990.—Wirth (Armed Services), Cochran (Appropriations), Grassley (Appropriations), DeConcini (at large)